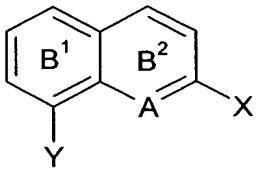
We claim:-

1. The use of compounds of the general formula I

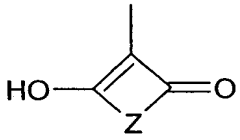


I

where

A is =N- or =CH-;

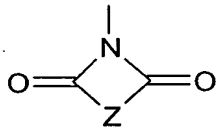
X when A is =N- is methyl or a radical of the formula IIa



IIa

or when A is =CH- is an R radical;

Y is an R radical or a radical of the formula IIb



IIb

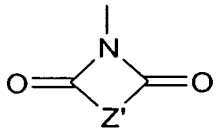
with either X being a radical of the formula IIa or Y being a radical of the formula IIb;

R is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_3^-$ Me^+, $-SO_3^-$ $N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$, $-SO_2NR^1R^2$, $-CH_2NR^1R^2$, $-CH_2R^5$, -COOH, $-COO^-$ $N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$, $-COOR^6$ or $-COR^6$;

R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each independently hydrogen; C_1-C_{22}-alkyl or C_2-C_{22}-alkenyl whose carbon chain may in either case be interrupted by one or more –O-, -S-, $-NR^7$-, -CO- or $-SO_2$- moieties and/or which may be substi-

tuted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy and acetyl; C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl whose carbon skeleton may be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR^7- or -CO- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy and acetyl; hydroabietyl, abietyl or aryl; R^1 and R^2 or R^1, R^2 and R^3 may combine to form a 5- to 7-membered cyclic radical which contains the nitrogen atom and may contain further hetero atoms;

R^5 is a radical of the formula IIb'



IIb'

R^6 is one of the R^1 alkyl radicals;

R^7 is hydrogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl;

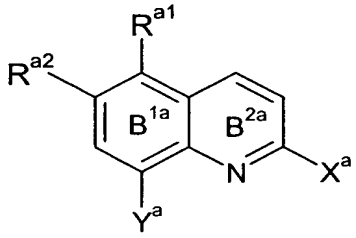
Me is an alkali metal ion;

Z and Z' are each independently arylene which may be substituted by one or more of halogen, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_3^-$ Me^+, $-SO_3^-$ $N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$, and C_1-C_{12}-alkyl, and

the rings B^1 and B^2 may each be independently additionally substituted by one or more identical or different R radicals other than hydrogen,

as crystallization modifiers for organic pigments.

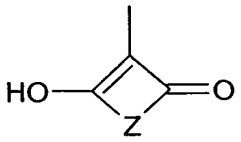
2. The use of claim 1, utilizing compounds of the formula Ia



Ia

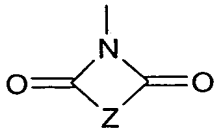
where

X^a is methyl or a radical of formula IIa



IIa

Y^a is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl or a radical of the formula IIb



IIb

with either X being a radical of the formula IIa or Y being a radical of the formula IIb;

R^{a1}, R^{a2} are each hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl or a D radical, although R^{a1} can be a D radical only when X is methyl and R^{a2} can be a D radical only when X is a radical of the formula IIa;

D is $-SO_3H$, $-SO_3^- Me^+$, $-SO_3^- N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$, $-SO_2NR^1R^2$ or $-CH_2NR^1R^2$;

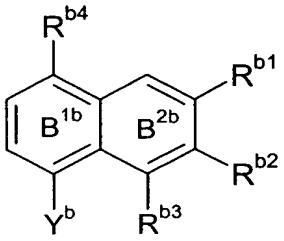
R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each independently hydrogen; C_1-C_{22}-alkyl or C_2-C_{22}-alkenyl whose carbon chain may in each case be interrupted by one or more -O- or $-NR^7$- moieties; hydroabietyl, abietyl or aryl;

Me is an alkali metal ion;

Z is arylene which may be substituted by one or more of halogen, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_3^- Me^+$, $-SO_3^- N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$ and C_1-C_{12}-alkyl, and

the rings B^{1a} and B^{2a} may each be independently additionally substituted by halogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl at different positions than R^{a1} and R^{a2}.

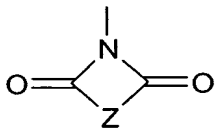
3. The use of claim 1, utilizing compounds of the formula Ib



Ib

where

Y^b is a radical of the formula IIb



IIb

R^{b1}, R^{b2}, R^{b3} and R^{b4} are each hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl or a D radical, although only one of R^{b1}, R^{b2}, R^{b3} and R^{b4} can be a D radical;

D is $-SO_3H$, $-SO_3^-$ Me^+, $-SO_3^-$ $N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$, $-SO_2NR^1R^2$ or $-CH_2NR^1R^2$;

R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each independently hydrogen; C_1-C_{22}-alkyl or C_2-C_{22}-alkenyl whose carbon chain may in each case be interrupted by one or more -O- or $-NR^7$- moieties; dehydroabietyl or aryl;

Me is an alkali metal ion;

Z is arylene which may be substituted by one or more of halogen, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_3^-$ Me^+, $-SO_3^-$ $N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$ and C_1-C_{12}-alkyl, and

the rings B^{1b} and B^{2b} may each be independently additionally substituted by halogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl at different positions than R^{b1} to R^{b4}.

4. A process for converting a crude organic pigment into a finely divided pigmentary form, which comprises finishing said crude pigment in the presence of one or more compounds of the formula I as per claim 1.

5. A process as claimed in claim 4, wherein said crude organic pigment is subjected to a grinding and/or a recrystallization from organic or aqueous organic solvent in the presence of one or more compounds of the formula I.

6. A process as claimed in claim 4 or 5, wherein said crude organic pigment is synthesized in the presence of one or more compounds of the formula I.

7. A process as claimed in any of claims 4 to 6, wherein said crude organic pigment and the compound of the formula I are concurrently synthesized in situ and the mixture produced is finished.

8. A process as claimed in any of claims 4 to 7, wherein said crude organic pigment is a quinophthalone.

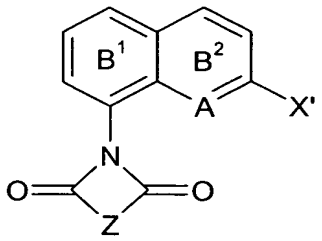
9. Pigment preparations comprising

A) at least one organic pigment, and

B) at least one compound of the formula I as per claim 1.

10. Pigment preparations as claimed in claim 9, wherein said at least one organic pigment (A) comprises a quinophthalone pigment.

11. Compounds of the general formula I'



I'

where

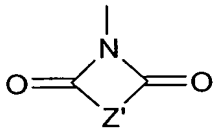
A is =N- or =CH-;

X' when A is =N- is methyl and when A is =CH- is an R radical;

R is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_4-Alkyl, $-SO_3H$, $-SO_3^-$ Me^+, $-SO_3^-$ $N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$, $-SO_2NR^1R^2$, $-CH_2NR^1R^2$, $-CH_2R^5$, -COOH, $-COO^-$ $N^+R^1R^2R^3R^4$, $-COOR^6$ or $-COR^6$;

R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each independently hydrogen; C_1-C_{22}-alkyl or C_2-C_{22}-alkenyl whose carbon chain may in either case be interrupted by one or more –O-, -S-, -NR^7-, -CO- or -SO_2- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy and acetyl; C_3-C_8-cycloalkyl whose carbon skeleton may be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR^7- or -CO- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy and acetyl; hydroabietyl, abietyl or aryl; R^1 and R^2 or R^1, R^2 and R^3 may combine to form a 5- to 7-membered cyclic radical which contains the nitrogen atom and may contain further hetero atoms;

R^5 is a radical of the formula IIb'



IIb'

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the rings B^1 and B^2 may each be independently additionally substituted by one or more identical or different R radicals other than hydrogen with the proviso that when A is =CH-, at least one of the two rings is substituted by at least one R radical other than hydrogen.